

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ARA:MM
64-4461-247

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE August 21, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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OTHERWISE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Ernest Hemingway - Cuba

BACKGROUND

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 JAT/ML
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-21-91

The following information is of interest in connection with the activities of Ernest Hemingway in Cuba and his attitude toward the Bureau representatives in that country. Information concerning the complete extent of Hemingway's intelligence activities under the personal direction of the American Ambassador in Cuba, has been previously brought to your attention.

DETAILS

Recently, Ernest Hemingway advised a Bureau undercover representative in Cuba concerning a book which Hemingway is currently writing, based on his experiences in intelligence activities under the American Ambassador. Hemingway stated that all of the people whom he has dealt with during the past year in Cuba in intelligence matters will be mentioned in the book, including Ambassador Braden. In this connection the Bureau legal attache at Havana states that no information has been received as to what extent FBI representatives will be mentioned in the book. (S) u

However, Hemingway's attitude toward the FBI is already known, as indicated by Hemingway's action in signing a petition castigating the Bureau in connection with the Detroit Spanish Enlistment Case in 1940, and more recently indicated in Hemingway's remark that the FBI is "the American Gestapo".

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Acers ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Classified by 3102/ML
Declassify on: OADR
234231

SIS 396 has been instructed
to do so & is keeping up
posts on this.

Letter to SIS #396
ARA-10
RECORDED & INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 19 1943

10-26-27 BY 507 JAT/ML
CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 JAT/ML
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Ladd

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

No action is recommended in this matter at the present time, and the above information is being set out to supplement information previously called to your attention concerning Ernest Hemingway (C) u

Respectfully,


C. R. Carson
JRM:W

*We ought to try
& keep close to this
development:*

H.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

63
(all)

CONFIDENTIAL

ARA:FJS

Memo to Ladd fr. Carson dated 8/21/43
Memo for Director dated 9/20/43

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October 16, 1943

In reply, please refer to
File No. 64-23012-7X2

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER POUCH

RECORDED

SIS #396

10/26/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SA/BSK/44
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-4.2(3)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-4.2(3)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 5-29-81

Re: Ernest Hemingway
Latin American Matters

Dear Sir:

Classified by SP-1 GSK/44
Declassify on: OADR

Reference is made to your radiogram dated September 18, 1943,
concerning a book which had been previously reported to be under con-
sideration by Ernest Hemingway, the subject matter to be based on his
intelligence experiences in Cuba. (S)u

(b1) [REDACTED]

It is further requested that the Bureau be kept advised as to
the whereabouts of Ernest Hemingway and as to the date of his departure
from Cuba for the United States. (S)u

It is suggested that this letter should be destroyed when it
has served your purpose.

Classified by SP-1 GSK/44
Declassify on: OADR

Very truly yours,

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 7

OCT 14 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OCT 20 1943

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OCT 14 7 53 PM '43
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Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

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ARA:POE

August 28, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: GUSTAVO DURAN
Possible Communist Party In-
filtration into American Embassy
Havana, Cuba

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

*Blank memo
forwarded for State
(Hacked) on line
of this memo*

Summary

*File in
64-2331
with
copy in
64-446*

DETAILS

PERSONAL HISTORY INFORMATION CONCERNING GUSTAVO DURAN

RECORDED

INDEXED

Background Information

It is reported that
(An employee investigation conducted by the Bureau for the Office for Emergency Management disclosed that) Gustavo Duran was born on November 24, 1906, in Barcelona, Spain. Duran was brought up and educated in Madrid, Spain, and the Canary Islands. He studied piano at the Conservatory of Madrid, and composed a ballet for orchestra to be performed by the dancer Madam Argentina, which was performed throughout Europe in 1927. From 1929 to 1934, Duran lived in Paris where he furthered his musical studies and devoted himself to composition of musical works. In 1934, Duran began employment with Pono Espana Studios, Incorporated, as an adviser for the Latin American productions of that company. From 1936 to 1937, Duran has stated he supported the Constitutional Government of Spain, and after enlisting as a private in the Republican Army was eventually promoted to command of the Twentieth Army Corps, where he served in the Spanish Civil War. Duran escaped from Spain following a victory of the Franco forces, and resided in England from April 1939 to May 1940, during which time he resumed his musical studies.



72 OCT 14 1943

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On December 4, 1939, at Totnes, England, Duran married Marie Romilly
Bampton, an American citizen.

Gustavo Duran departed from Liverpool, England, and entered the
United States at New York City on May 28, 1940. He became a naturalized citizen
of the United States on November 3, 1942. (77-26928)

Employment Record

From August, 1939, to May, 1940, Duran was employed in London, England,
by the Film Center, where he supervised Spanish and Portuguese versions of
technical films distributed by the Film Center in the Western Hemisphere.

From March until October, 1941, Duran was employed by the Museum of
Modern Art in New York City arranging musical scores for technical and ed-
ucational films selected by the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
for distribution to other American Republics.

From November, 1941, to September, 1942, Duran was employed by the
Music Division of the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C., where he was
engaged in research and organization of musical projects at a final salary
of \$4,600.00 per annum. In this capacity, Duran served as Liaison Officer
between the Pan American Union, the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American
Affairs and the State Department. In November, 1942, Duran went to Havana,
Cuba, where he was given a position in the American Embassy after Ernest Hem-
ingway had prevailed upon the American Ambassador to utilize the services of
Duran in connection with intelligence activities in Cuba for a temporary
period. At the present time, Duran is assigned to the American Embassy in
Havana as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service. (Among his other duties,
Duran reviews local newspaper articles for the Ambassador, and prepares speeches
and letters in the Spanish language for the Ambassador, who has a high regard
for Duran's abilities.) (64-4461-225)

Military Career

is reported to have
Gustavo Duran enlisted in the Spanish Loyalist Army as a private
on July 17, 1936, after which he distinguished himself in action, and reportedly
rose to the rank of Acting General in command of an army corps.

omit Ernest Hemingway, who knew Duran in Spain and who mentioned him by
name in his book "For Whom the Bell Tolls," has described Duran as a military
genius, that "comes along once in a hundred years."

is reported that
Duran was assigned to a command in the forces under Colonel Mangada
on the Madrid Front, and by 1936, he had reached the rank of commander in the

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Loyalist forces. Duran was transferred to the Valencia front in 1938, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the highest rank granted by Republican Spain to non-professional officials, and he served as Chief of an army corps with considerable success.

(b1) [REDACTED] has stated that in the last days of the Civil War in 1939, when Catalonia had been occupied by Franco Forces, a National Defense Junta was formed under General Miaja to negotiate the surrender of Madrid with General Franco. It is reported that the Communist Party violently opposed this plan, and orders were given to all comrades to march against Madrid and overthrow the Junta. This source states that Cipriano Mera, military leader of the CNT (Anarchist Labor Union of Syndicalists) allied himself with the Junta, and one of the bloodiest battles of the war followed, with the Communists on one side and the Republicans and the CNT opposing the Communists. It is reported that Duran, on this occasion, deserted his assigned post, and lead his forces against the Republicans and the CNT in Madrid, Duran's forces being defeated in this action.

According to his own statement, Duran never returned to Madrid after June, 1938, thus directly contradicting the above-mentioned report that he joined the Communists in fighting the Republican forces in Madrid. Regarding the alleged difficulty between certain Republican officers and the Communists with respect to the surrender of Madrid, Duran has stated that he heard of a difference of opinion on this point, but declared that he knows of no actual violence which took place between the two factions. Duran has maintained that since he did not return to Madrid after June, 1938, he is not in a position to know what actually occurred there between the Communists and Republicans at the close of the war.

Duran has stated that prior to the surrender of Madrid, he had contacted Stewart Warner, American Consul, and Colonel Fuqua, American Military Attache, as well as Mr. Ballantyne, the British Vice Consul, all of whom had been given military information by Duran. After the surrender of Madrid, Duran unsuccessfully sought asylum in the American Embassy. However, through the assistance of the British Vice-Consul Ballantyne, Duran was placed aboard a British destroyer at the port of Valencia, and was later transferred to the British hospital ship "Waine," which took Duran to Marseilles, France. From Marseilles, Duran made his way through Dieppe to London, where he was received by a British Relief organization for Spanish refugees. Duran has said that he did not enter the United States until 1940.

INDICATIONS OF POLITICAL SIMPATRIES AND ACTIVITIES OF GUSTAVO DURAN

Reports Received in the United States

A source of information in the United States, Iris Burrell, a Director of the Museum of Modern Art of New York City,

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for many years
has stated he has known Duran as a close personal friend ~~since 1920~~, and lived ~~with Duran in Spain~~. ~~Duran~~ advised that Duran's father committed suicide during the Civil War in Spain, and that Duran and a brother have been at odds inasmuch as the brother was on the side of Franco and a confirmed Fascist, whereas Duran adhered to the Spanish Constitutional Government and enlisted in the Loyalist Army on July 17, 1936, ~~on the same date on which Duran en-~~ listed. ~~Duran~~ stated that Duran is very anti-Franco and anti-Fascist in his feelings. U

A confidential informant stated that when the Spanish Civil War began Duran was a member of the Youth Socialist League, at which time that organization was affiliated with the Socialist Party of Spain under the Second International. The informant stated that in December, 1936, the Youth Socialist League affiliated with the Communist Party of Spain, at which time Duran became a Communist and was an important figure in the Communist Party during the war. [This informant stated that Duran claims close personal friendship with Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President.] U

Another confidential informant advised in July, 1942, that the Spanish Republican movement in Washington, D. C. had been reinforced by the moral support of Gustavo Duran, who at that time was said to be engaged in no activity. This source stated that the background of Duran is well known to the Spanish Colony in Washington, and that ten per cent of the Spanish Republicans are reported to be Communists. U

A confidential informant advised that Duran and his wife have entertained in their home in this country Mrs. Esmond Romilly, nee Jessica Mitford. It was reported that Jessica Mitford is a sister of Unity Mitford, who was reputed to be an intimate of Hitler prior to the war, and who is said to be presently interned in England with her husband, Sir Oswald Mosley. U

Gustavo Duran has received correspondence from Mrs. William E. Beitz, subject of an investigation in Washington, D. C. looking toward denaturalization proceedings. Mrs. Beitz is reported to be a naturalized United States citizen of German origin, who possesses pro-German sympathies, and was intimate with officials of the German Embassy in Washington, D. C. On December 5, 1942, Mrs. Beitz, using the return address "Room 7705, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D. C." directed a letter to Duran at the American Embassy in Havana, Cuba, Mrs. Beitz stating that she had ascertained that "the FBI report on Gomez-Carrillo had been turned over, finally, to the personnel office." Bureau files reflect that Maria Inez Gomez-Carrillo is an Argentine pianist who was hired by the United States Government at the suggestion of Mrs. Roosevelt, and who named Gustavo Duran as a reference. U 65-33056-48,49)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

64-23312-8

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(b1) [REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (C)

Gustavo Duran has made statements concerning the Communist Party in Spain and the part they played in the Spanish Civil War. These statements were made to a representative of the Bureau attached to the American Embassy in Havana, and in the course of his remarks concerning the Communists, Duran consistently referred to them as "they" and never gave any indication that he personally was a member of the Communist Party. As noted above, Duran stated that he was not in Madrid after 1938, and declared that he was in no position to know whether the Communists fought against the Republicans and the CNT in Madrid.

OF POSSIBLE INTEREST
INFORMATION CONCERNING ASSOCIATES AND SPONSORS OF GUSTAVO DURAN

Bente Romilly Crompton

As previously mentioned, Gustavo Duran married Bente Romilly Crompton in England on December 4, 1939. Duran's wife is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

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David Henry Crompton of Rye, New York, and Wilton, New Hampshire. ~~David Henry Crompton entered the United States in 1909, and became Vice President of the Booth Shipping Company. Another daughter married Michael Straight of New York and England, who is presently reported to be employed by the United States Government and is said to be a Socialist.~~ U

It is ^{reported} ~~also~~ ^{noted} that the name "Bonte Crompton, Wilton, New Hampshire" was found among the papers of ~~subject~~ Leon W. Davis of Detroit, Michigan, at the time of his ^{arrest} ~~apprehension~~ by Bureau Agents in the Detroit Spanish Bribe Case on February 6, 1940. ~~Upon interview~~, Davis stated that Bonte Crompton was a tourist whom he had met during his travels in France. U

(77-269283 54-603-107, 13) (in connection with charges of violation of United States laws, based on activities in the Spanish Loyalist Army of Spain.)

George Kenneth Holland

When applying for employment by the United States Government, Gustavo Duran, ^{as reported} ~~named~~ Kenneth Holland of the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, as a reference. It developed that this reference had known Gustavo Duran for approximately one year, and stated that he knew of no derogatory information concerning Duran. ~~It is to be noted that George Kenneth Holland, a Director of the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Office for Emergency Management, was investigated by the Bureau in a Hatch Act Case based on information that Holland was listed in the indices of the Communist Front Organizations "American Peace Mobilization" and the "Washington Committee for Democratic Action."~~ (No administrative action was taken by the Office for Emergency Management upon receipt of the Bureau's report in the matter.) U

Luis Bunuel

This individual, ^{connected with} ~~a Director of the Museum of Modern Art of New York City, has been previously mentioned as a close personal friend of Gustavo Duran, since 1928.~~ Luis Bunuel was also named as a reference by Duran in seeking a United States Government position, and Bunuel gave a favorable recommendation. The Bureau files reflect that Luis Bunuel, a native of Spain, originally entered the United States on September 25, 1938, under a Diplomatic Visa, admittedly representing the Government of Spain for the purpose of engaging in propaganda work for the Spanish Republican Government. It is reported that Bunuel left Spain with the assistance of two Spanish officials who are described as definitely linked with the Communist Party, one of whom is said to be an International Agent of the Party. Bunuel was originally denied a United States Immigration Visa in view of his connections with the Spanish Republican Government and the suggestion that Bunuel was either a Communist or a fellow traveler. However, a Visa Board of Appeals finally granted an Immigration Visa to Bunuel upon his assertion that he was not a member of the Communist Party. ~~As previously mentioned, Bunuel enlisted in the Spanish Loyalist Army with Gustavo Duran on July 17, 1936.~~ U

177-26928-40-958-5; 100-17826-37)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Charles Seeger

This individual ^{is reported to have entered} ~~was also named by~~ Gustavo Duran ^{when the latter applied} as a reference in applying for a position with the United States Government, and a favorable recommendation was given for Duran by Charles Seeger. The Bureau files ^{it is also reported} reveal that the name of Charles Seeger appeared on the active indices of the Communist Front organization "American Peace Mobilization," ^{no investigation prior to} being conducted inasmuch as Seeger was removed from the Government pay roll, and became employed by the Pan American Union. **U**

E 40 10 10 10 (100-1473-1)

Ernest Hemingway

The activities of Ernest Hemingway in connection with anti-Fascist and Communist Front organizations in the United States are well known. In August, 1942, Hemingway volunteered his services to the American Ambassador in Havana, offering to assist in intelligence work in Cuba. The Ambassador asked the opinion of the Bureau Legal Attache in the matter, and was advised that Hemingway had signed a petition denouncing the FBI in regard to the Detroit Spanish Enlistment Case in 1940, and had more recently referred to the FBI as "The American Gestapo." Nevertheless, the Ambassador engaged the services of Hemingway, who set up an intelligence organization consisting of paid informants, the entire activity being under the personal direction of the American Ambassador. In August, 1942, Hemingway suggested that Gustavo Duran be transferred from his Government position in the United States to assist Hemingway in his intelligence activities in Cuba. The arrangement was to be a temporary one for a period of thirty days, during which time Duran was to take charge of Hemingway's intelligence organization while Hemingway was absent on a mission for the Naval Attache in connection with anti-submarine activities. Hemingway assured the Ambassador that Duran is a military and intelligence genius, who is a "pure Republican and not a Communist," who would be able to obtain complete information concerning the Spanish Falange in Cuba.

Although the American Ambassador was advised by the Bureau Legal Attache that Gustavo Duran was at that time actually an employee of the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Ambassador took the position that if Duran were transferred to the Embassy, he would be working directly under the Ambassador. Duran arrived in Cuba in November, 1942, and began working with Hemingway. The "intelligence coverage" of Hemingway consisted of vague and unfounded reports of a sensational character. Duran's work in Cuba has not been of the same sensational character as Hemingway's, but the reports which have been submitted through Duran are, nevertheless, unspecific and unverified. Duran attempted to accomplish a coverage of public opinion in Cuba, which he submitted in reports entitled "The Voice of the Street." These reports have contained statements made by persons in cafes, bars, and poolrooms, and, thus, do not represent a fair cross section of general public

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opinion in Cuba. In February, 1943, Ernest Hemingway and Gustavo Duran submitted information to the American Ambassador charging that Special Agent E. E. Knoblauch, assigned to the Embassy as Assistant Legal Attache, was a participant of the Franco Movement in Spain, and had acted as a paid Franco propagandist. These charges were based on the fact that Special Agent Knoblauch had written a book "Correspondent in Spain" upon his return from Madrid as an Associated Press correspondent in 1938. Although Hemingway had been ostensibly friendly with Special Agent Knoblauch in Spain, Hemingway had no discussion with Special Agent Knoblauch concerning the book, but took the charges directly to the Ambassador. The Ambassador later admitted to the Bureau Legal Attache that he had read only a few pages of the book, and after requesting the Legal Attache to have Special Agent Knoblauch assigned to some other post, the Ambassador dismissed the subject as being of no further importance. Hemingway and Duran are known to have a low esteem for the work of the FBI, which they consider to be "methodical and unimaginative."

(64-4461-225)

PRESENT STATUS OF GUSTAVO DURAN IN THE AMERICAN EMBASSY,
HAVANA, CUBA

The services of Ernest Hemingway in intelligence matters were ostensibly discontinued by the American Ambassador on April 1, 1943. The Embassy is still receiving a few reports relating to cases previously investigated by Hemingway's organization and directed to Gustavo Duran. It is also known that Hemingway is continuing a project on behalf of the Naval Attache in Havana, which consists of an investigation of enemy submarine and clandestine radio activity off the coasts of Cuba.

While the investigation of subversive activity suspects as such has been ostensibly discontinued by Hemingway, the American Ambassador has requested that Gustavo Duran continue to submit reports on public opinion in Cuba as was previously undertaken in the "Voice of the Street" reports. The Ambassador feels that these reports give an "inside picture" of public opinion in Cuba, and are received with great interest by the State Department. Duran is now employed at the Embassy in Havana on a permanent basis as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service, and Duran employs the services of a few informants at a cost of around \$200.00 per month. Duran also analyzes political comments and articles appearing in the Cuban newspapers and assists the Ambassador in preparing speeches to be given in the Spanish language.

The Bureau Legal Attache has recently reported that Gustavo Duran is evidencing no spirit of hostility toward FBI representatives in Cuba, and Duran has been cordial and helpful. The Bureau Legal Attache is aware of no instance in which Duran has taken an undue interest in FBI operations in

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Cuba, which might indicate an ulterior purpose on the part of Duran. However, all of the FBI reports pass through a section of the Embassy where Duran is employed, giving him an opportunity to be aware of all FBI activities in Cuba as reported to the Embassy. (S) u

SUMMARY

(b1) [REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (C)

A reliable source in the United States has reported that Gustavo Duran was a member of the Youth Socialist League at the beginning of the Spanish Civil War, and became a member of the Communist Party of Spain when the Youth Socialist League affiliated with the Party in December, 1936.

As has been previously mentioned, three sponsors of Gustavo Duran in the United States have been reported to be connected in some degree with Communist Party or Communist Front activities.

(b1) [REDACTED] report that Gustavo Duran took his forces to Madrid during the closing days of the Spanish Civil War and fought alongside the Communist forces in opposing the surrender of the city to Franco. According to Duran's own statement, he never returned to Madrid after June, 1938. It is noted that Duran's statement that he was unaware of any violence between the Communists and Republicans in Madrid appears to be inconsistent with rather widespread information circulated at the time concerning the disorder in Madrid based on refusal of the Communists to join in a surrender of Madrid to Franco. (S)

It has been suggested that the following sources of information might be contacted for evidence of membership in the Communist Party on the part of Gustavo Duran:

(b1) [REDACTED] (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(b1) [REDACTED] (C)
[REDACTED] (X)
A check of the records of the State Department and the War Department might reveal information concerning Duran as reported by the American Embassy in Madrid. 4

RECOMMENDATIONS

(b1) [REDACTED] (C)
[REDACTED] (C)
It is further suggested that a blind memorandum be prepared setting out all information previously mentioned concerning the activities of Gustavo Duran, and that this blind memorandum be furnished to Mr. Berle and the State Department with the confidential request that the Bureau be furnished all information contained in their files concerning the activities of Gustavo Duran in Spain and elsewhere in Europe. [REDACTED]

(b1) [REDACTED] (C)
[REDACTED] It is also pointed out that in discussing this entire matter with Mr. Berle, it should be kept in mind that Gustavo Duran is reported to be a close friend of Ernest Hemingway and American Ambassador Spruille Braden in Cuba. [REDACTED]

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd
D. M. Ladd

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ARA:FJS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (b1) (c)

[SIS #396] (X) (c)

URGENTVIA BUREAU RADIO
SPECIAL CIPHER PADALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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(b1)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (c)

Classified by SP-1 CJK/ck
Declassify on: OADR
20257 E/N/80 (b1)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 CJK/ck
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (b1) (c)
DATE OF REVIEW 5-29-89

Mr. Tolson _____

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____

Mr. Clegg _____

Mr. Coffey _____

Mr. Glavin _____

Mr. Ladd _____

Mr. Nichols _____

Mr. Rosen _____

Mr. Tracy _____

Mr. Acers _____

Mr. Carson _____

Mr. Harbo _____

Mr. Hendon _____

Mr. Mumford _____

Mr. Starke _____

Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

Miss Gandy _____

10/26/79

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 CJK/ck
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (b1) (c)
DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-89

checked: HMP/012

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (b1) (c)

SENT VIA Bureau Radio

Per WLL

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HABANA, CUBA

September 21, 1943

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Cuba Latin American Matters

CLASS. & EXT. BY

REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2(3)

DATE OF REVIEW

Dear Sir:

On September 13, 1943, SIS #213 accepted an invitation to have lunch with Subject at his finca located in San Francisco 15 kilometers from Habana. There was no other person present. Hemingway was quite talkative but kept away from controversial subjects. He revealed that MARTHA GELLHORN-HEMINGWAY, his present wife, left for the United States the first week in September, and planned to talk with her publishers about the book which she has been writing for the past few months. Hemingway had previously informed the writer that he had procured the work of his wife, and was convinced that she had something worth while. He further revealed that after conferring with her publishers, it was her intention to join the Allied Forces invading Europe as a correspondent for Colliers. She is expected to be gone for five or six months. (S) u

Hemingway stated that he is tired of being on land with nothing to do and is anxious to return to his confidential work (which, we are confidentially advised, is patrol duty in the Caribbean waters on behalf of the U. S. Navy). On September 13, 1943, he stated that he expected to leave on or before the 20th, but in conversation with him on September 20, he told the writer that he would not be able to leave before September 22 or 23 due to delay in repairs to his boat. As in the past, he is to be accompanied by WINSTON GUEST and a small crew. He explained that the usual procedure is to patrol for twelve hours, ostensibly fishing, and tie up at whatever dock is convenient every night. This particular trip is expected to last approximately two months. At the expiration of this trip, Hemingway plans to spend from six to eight weeks in New York City and Long Island, making the round of the night spots and duck shooting on Long Island, as he expressed it. (S) u

RECORDED

INDEXED

64-23315-10
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

O - SEP 24 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

Concerning the picture "For Whom the Bell Tolls", Hemingway stated that he has no desire to see it because he does not believe it is a true portrayal of his work. He further declared that Sam Wood, the director, did not like the book, and, therefore, was unable to approach his task with a sympathetic viewpoint. Furthermore, Gary Cooper is past his prime and he does not consider his choice as leading man a happy one. (S) u

Under date of July 12, 1943, the file contains the following memorandum of information obtained by the Legal Attaché in conversation with Robert P. Joyce, former Second Secretary of the American Embassy:

"The picture based on Hemingway's book, 'For Whom the Bell Tolls,' will be presented for the first time at the Paramount Theater in New York City on July 14, 1943. Hemingway was invited to the premiere but refused; his wife, Martha Gellhorn Hemingway, was later invited and likewise declined. Their declination is a result of their dissatisfaction with the manner in which the film company has adapted the book for screen presentation. Hemingway received a letter from Gary Cooper, who plays the principal role, stating that the teeth had been pulled from the story and the result was a meaningless war romance cast against the Spanish countryside.

"Hemingway has refused to see the advance shots of the picture, though requested to come to Hollywood or New York at the film company's expense, feeling that the film executives intend to salve him into a state of submission to the mutilation of his story. He considers himself free to attack the picture when it appears because he did not O.K. the revision. He still threatens to expose the 'Fascist influences', namely the Vatican and certain State Department officials sympathetic to Franco, who were responsible for the 'castration' of his book."

The conversation turned to writing. He stated that at the present time, he was only catching up on some old correspondence. He said that he is not writing any books at the present time, but has three plots in mind which he thinks will form the basis for good stories. These concern his experiences in the past year. However, he does not intend to use these plots until the war is over. In connection with this, Hemingway told SIS #396 on August 24, 1943 that he would never write anything about his intelligence work on behalf of the Ambassador. If he wrote anything as a result of his present experiences, he would limit it to a fictional story based on anti-submarine work. At the time of his conversation with SIS #396, he stated that he had prepared nothing. (S) u

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In a discussion of columnists, Hemingway stated that DREW PEARSON is known to him only slightly. However, he has always believed that in his search for sensational stories, he frequently makes statements that are only half truths. As an example of this tendency, he referred to an article that Pearson had written in his column, "The Daily Washington Merry-Go-Round," in which Pearson stated that individuals who had fought in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War were discriminated against by U. S. Army authorities when they sought admission to Officers' Training School. Although Hemingway thinks that members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade have been the subjects of discrimination, he stated that Pearson was unfortunate in his choice of examples. According to Hemingway, each individual that Pearson claimed was refused admission to Officers' Training School was an out and out Communist, having attended a Communist Indoctrination School located in the Catskill Mountains in New York State. In these instances, Hemingway affirmed that the Army was perfectly justified in the action which was taken. (X) U

Regarding his work, Hemingway stated that he never intended to find himself in any such line of activity. His explanation for organizing an intelligence service which was in operation until April 1, 1943, was that he did so when specifically requested to do so by the Ambassador, who believed that he was eminently qualified to aid the Embassy in gathering information about the Spanish Falange because of his long association with Spaniards. (X) U

Very truly yours,

CONF. INTR. S. I. S. #396

Legal Attaché

RMD:RM

- 3 - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

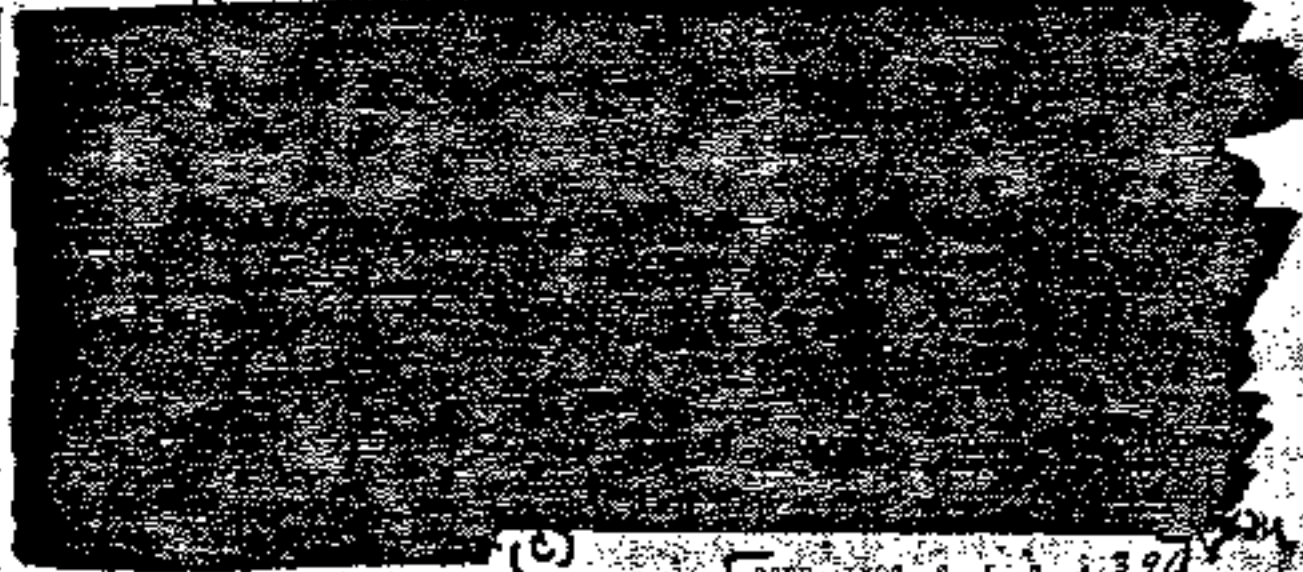
F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE
FROM HAYANA

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

NR 496

5:08 PM EWT



RECEIVED

5:17 PM EWT

JCK

NOTE: UNDERLINED PORTION OBTAINED FROM GARBLE.

10/26/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP/1 BSK/94U
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

Classified by SP/1 BSK/94U
Declassify on: OADR
234251

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP/1 BSK/94U
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 5/29/91

RECORDED
INDEXED

164-23312-11

[Handwritten signature and initials]

CONFIDENTIAL

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



ASAC

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

September 20, 1943

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 KSK/ghw
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 5-29-81

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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OTHERWISE

RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Background

You will recall that for a time Ernest Hemingway was engaged in intelligence activities at the request of and under the direct supervision of the American Ambassador in Havana, Cuba. As of April 1, 1943, however, the Ambassador dispensed with the intelligence services of Hemingway, and it was indicated that Hemingway's organization of confidential informants in Cuba would no longer render reports on intelligence matters. The Bureau Legal Attache in Havana has ascertained that Hemingway has since April 1, 1943, continued operations in Cuba on behalf of the United States Naval Attache; that is, operations consisting of cruising the waters off the coast of Cuba in a small boat for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of enemy submarine activities.

Details



During the week of September 12, 1943, the New York Times Leonard Lyons stated in his column that Ernest Hemingway had left Cuba, without further elaboration.

The Bureau Legal Attache in Havana advises that Hemingway departed from Cuba on September 19, 1943, on another submarine patrol ship in the Caribbean area, accompanied by Winston Guest, and expects to be gone for approximately two months, after which Hemingway stated he



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

would proceed to New York for a vacation of approximately six weeks. Prior to his departure on this most recent patrol trip, Hemingway advised a SIS Representative that he is doing no writing at the present time whatsoever but is considering three plots for use in writing books during the post-war period. Hemingway has made no further reference to the proposed book that he was previously reported to be writing concerning his intelligence experiences in Cuba. (b)(4)

Martha Gellhorn Hemingway, wife of Ernest, is presently in New York arranging for publication of a book which she has reportedly written concerning conditions on the Island of Martinique, based in part upon information which Martha Gellhorn obtained from the State Department through the assistance of a United States official in Havana.

There has been reported no change in the situation existing between Hemingway and the American Embassy in Havana, and Hemingway apparently enjoys the full confidence of Ambassador Spruille Braden and is continuing his activities on behalf of the United States Naval Attache. Despite the ostensible discontinuance of Hemingway's intelligence activities for the Ambassador on April 1, 1943, the Bureau Legal Attache has ascertained that Hemingway had a quantity of gasoline charged to him from the private stock of the Ambassador for the month of April, 1943, indicating an actual continuance of an arrangement which had been previously in effect for the benefit of Hemingway's intelligence organization prior to April 1, 1943.

(b)(1) (c)
Action
MA

(b)(1)
Respectfully,

OK.
H.
GWA
D. M. Ladd

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM *7*

DO

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

See Me _____
Note and Return _____
Remarks: _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *10/19/99* BY *SA/1 BSC/106*

New York, N. Y.

May 23, 1944

MR. ROOVER -

RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Ernest is a great admirer of you and the Bureau. In a conversation with an Agent of this Office, he stated that he had met several of the Bureau representatives while in Havana, Cuba, and he thought that they were of an unusually high type and, further, that their work was most effective there. He stated that he had been very friendly with General Benitz, who was a ranking political power in Cuba, and he thought it was most amusing the General should hold his present position inasmuch as some years ago Benitz had acted in several Hollywood pictures in which he played "Latin lover" roles.

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DATE 10/26/79 BY SP-1 bsk/glw

E. E. CONROY

RECORDED

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164-23312-1
FBI
32 JUN 7 1944

50 JUN 22 1944

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CLASS & EXT. SECRET
 REASON FOR EXT. FCIM 11-2.4.2 (2)
 DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

August 30, 1949

DECLASSIFIED BY: *SP-1*
ON: *11/11/01*

REFERENCES

RE: SUBJECT PROMINENTLY

Abraham Lincoln Brigade

In May, 1938, Ernest Hemingway was reported to be a contributor to the publication, "Among Friends," a quarterly magazine put out by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The publication was described as being devoted to the Loyalists' cause in Spain and more particularly to the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The "Daily Worker" of February 3, 1939, announced that Ernest Happingway would speak on February 22, 1939, at a memorial meeting to be held in honor of the men who died fighting in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast daily Communist newspaper.

In June, 1939, Hardingway's name was listed on the letterhead of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as one of its sponsors.

The Attorney General has cited the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born

In January, 1940, Ernest Hemingway addressed letters over his personal signature endorsing the work of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born and soliciting the assistance of various persons. He requested that any contribution in the form of checks be made payable to him.

A circular soliciting sponsors for the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born was distributed at the Fourth Annual Conference of that organization held in Washington, D. C. on March 2 and 3, 1940. The circular was signed jointly by Ernest Hemingway and Dr. William Allen Neilson as Co-Chairmen for the Committee of Sponsors.

This is the result of a request for an FBI investigation and is not to be considered as a guarantee.

PROPERTY OF FBI

This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

C. H. Hoone, Sr.

52 SEP 29 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Ernest Hemingway was listed as a sponsor of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born as of August, 1940. He was also listed as a sponsor for the Fifth National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born which was scheduled to be held in Atlantic City on March 29 and 30, 1941.

The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born was declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

American Rescue Ship Mission

The January 16, 1941, issue of the "Daily Worker" published an article bearing the headline, "Hemingway Reaffirms Backing of Rescue Ship Mission." The article quoted a cable received from Hemingway in Havana in which he expressed the sincere hope that a ship would be obtained "as soon as it's humanly possible to do so."

The American Rescue Ship Mission has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

League of American Writers

On February 21, 1941, Ernest Hemingway was reported as being a Vice-President and a member of the Board of Directors of the League of American Writers, Incorporated.

The League of American Writers has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

(64-23312-3)

Miscellaneous

A reliable informant has reported that during the period 1942 - 1943, Ernest Hemingway repeatedly asserted that he was anti-Communist and that he was as much opposed to the Communist influence in the Spanish war as he was to the Fascist.

(64-23312-6-p.7)

A reliable informant has reported that in September, 1943, Ernest Hemingway was discussing certain newspaper articles which attacked the United States Army for refusing to admit to the Officers' Training School individuals who had fought in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. According to the informant, Hemingway took exception and stated that the United States Army was perfectly justified in the action which was taken inasmuch as each individual who had been refused admission to the Officers' Training School was an out-and-out Communist.

(64-23312-10)

Kind Memorandum for Transmittal
to the Office of the Secretary
of Defense.

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. PATTERSON

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FROM : V. P. STAY

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR NAME CHECK ON ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Attached hereto is a blind memorandum prepared in response to a request from the Office of the Secretary of Defense for a check of FBI files, to include a summary of any information which "would affect clearance for access to highly classified material."

In addition to the information set out in the blind memorandum it is noted that Bureau files show that Ernest Hemingway operated an intelligence organization for the American Ambassador in Havana, Cuba from August 1942 to April 1943. During this period Hemingway was in frequent contact with the Office of the Legal Attache at Havana, Cuba.

The Legal Attache reported in June 1943 that in personal relations Hemingway maintained a surface show of friendship and interest with representatives of the FBI. Through statements he made to reliable contacts of the Legal Attache, however, it was known that Hemingway and his assistant, Gustavo Loran, had a low esteem for the work of the FBI which they considered to be methodical, unimaginative, and performed by persons of comparative youth without experience in foreign countries and knowledge of international intrigue and politics. Both Hemingway and Loran, it was also known, had personal hostility to the FBI on an ideological basis, especially Hemingway; that he considered the FBI anti-liberal, pro-Fascist, and dangerous of developing into an American Gestapo.

It is noted that Ernest Hemingway was a principal signer of the denunciation of the FBI in the Detroit Communist-Spanish Alliance Case in 1940. In addition the Legal Attache advised that on meeting Hemingway some weeks previously the latter had referred to the FBI as "The American Gestapo". At the request of the Legal Attache Hemingway was sounded out by a representative of the Embassy at Havana concerning these remarks. The embassy representative later returned with the advice that Hemingway stated he had paid no particular attention to the petition he had signed in 1940 denouncing the FBI and could not hardly remember what it said; Hemingway told the Embassy representative that people were always showing petitions under his adge and like many famous people he was inclined to sign them on the request of a friend without full information as to their contents. Hemingway also reportedly dismissed the reference to the FBI as "The American Gestapo" as a mere jest.

(64-23312-6X)

Risk

Attachment

RECORDED - 34

COMER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In addition to the organizations mentioned in the attached blind memorandum, it is noted that Bureau files reflect Hemingway's past affiliation with such organizations as the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, American Relief Ship Mission for Spain, and the American Writers' Congress. None of these organizations are on the Attorney General's list and the Bureau has not established Hemingway's membership in these organizations by investigation.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the information developed concerning Hemingway during his service to the American Ambassador in Havana, Cuba, not be made available to the Office of the Secretary of Defense since this information is largely of an administrative nature and does not appear to be such as would affect clearance for access to highly classified material. It is also recommended that the information associating Hemingway with the organizations mentioned above not be made available to the requesting agency since these organizations are not on the Attorney General's list.

If the attached blind memorandum meets with your approval, it is recommended that it be returned to Room 7633 for transmittal to the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 96

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Hemingway Helped Spy, Saboteur Hunt

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (U.S.)—Novelist Ernest Hemingway ran an underground "crime shop" in Cuba during World War II to help American agents track down saboteurs and spies aiding the enemy sink Allied shipping in the Caribbean Sea. It was disclosed today.

Spruille Braden, former Assistant Secretary of State, said that when he was Ambassador to Cuba in 1942, he arranged with Hemingway for the establishment of this counterspy apparatus.

The apparatus was headed, Braden said, by Gustavo Duran, an international mystery man and Hemingway's "inspiration" for the hero of "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

INDEXED-33

14-23313-A

NOT RECORDED

133 JAN 7 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10/26/79 BY SP-1 DSK/gdw

58 JAN 12 1954

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: JAN 20 1954

91

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: September 1, 1954

Havana, Cuba

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba (64-356)

SUBJECT: ERNEST HEMINGWAY;
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUSALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Rm.	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____

Re Havana letter 8-26-54 which furnished the details of a dis-
agreement between novelist ERNEST HEMINGWAY and columnist EDWARD "TED"
SCOTT, as a result of which SCOTT challenged HEMINGWAY to a duel. *Nichols*

On 8-30-54 SCOTT exhibited a letter dated 8-28-54 and written
by Dr. PEDRO SANCHEZ FESSINO, SCOTT's representative in the matter of the
duel. In his letter Dr. SANCHEZ FESSINO quoted verbatim a letter, date
not shown, written to him by HEMINGWAY. *u*

In the letter HEMINGWAY advised Dr. SANCHEZ FESSINO that he had
no intention of fighting a duel with Mr. SCOTT, giving as his reasons the
fact that he is in ill health and "has a lot of writing to do." HEMINGWAY
further stated that he felt sure that a court of honor would not consider
this cowardice on his part. *u*

SCOTT advised that although he was not satisfied with HEMINGWAY's
answer he did not know what else he could do about the matter. *u*

DECLASSIFIED BY: *1252116*
ON: *3-28-81*

CDL:JES

INDEXED - 58

RECORDED - 58

EX - 113

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP-1*
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *10/29/79*

61 SEP 15 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

64-2316-16
53
92

CONFIDENTIAL

August 26, 1954
Havana, Cuba

Director, FBI

Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba

ERNEST HEMINGWAY,
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

~~SECRET~~
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY 6352 JET/AC
ON 10/15/81

Classified by 30100/100
Declassify on: OADR
10/10/82

As the Bureau is aware, novelist ERNEST HEMINGWAY returned to his home in Cuba about a month ago after having spent sometime in Europe following his narrow escape from death in two airplane crashes in Africa.

As Bureau files will reflect, EDWARD "TED" SCOTT, a native of New Zealand and a British subject, is a columnist for the Havana English language daily "Havana Post."

SCOTT has always outwardly been very friendly with HEMINGWAY and frequently has made laudatory references to him in his daily column called "Interesting If True." Several weeks ago SCOTT in his column reported a conversation that he had had with HEMINGWAY's wife, MARY, in which the latter stated that lion steaks were very delectable. SCOTT said he took issue with Mrs. HEMINGWAY on this question and she retorted that he was a "stupid British colonial." SCOTT went on to say in his column that from a woman he could take this but he would never stand still for it if it had come from her husband.

This past week the movie actress LPA GARDNER has been in Havana. She became somewhat abusive with the Cuban press upon her arrival at the airport in Havana and later at the Hotel Nacional. SCOTT made reference to this in one of his daily columns, and went on to say that it is frequently observed that a woman tries to adopt the attitude and actions of her husband and pointed out that GARDNER's estranged husband, FRANK SINATRA, has carried on a running feud with the press for years.

[REDACTED SECTION]

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10-26-77
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-7/BJD/STP
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (a)(2)
DATE OF REVIEW 10/10/89

~~SECRET~~

64-32012-1
NOT RECORDED

SEP 2 - 1954

SENT DIRECTOR

9/2/54

CD:JES

98

To: Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 26, 1954

Harlem, Cuba

Subject: ERNEST HENRIKSEN;
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

(b1) [REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

~~SECRET~~

To: Director, FBI

August 26, 1951

Havana, Cuba

Subject: ERNEST HEMINGWAY;
RICHARD "TOM" SCOTT
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED]

(b1) [REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

98

To: Director, FBI

August 26, 1954
Havana, Cuba

Subject: ERNEST HODGKINWAY;
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

(b1) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The Bureau will be advised of any new developments in this matter.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT ~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DATE: September 9, 1954

FROM : E. A. Beach

SUBJECT: DR. JACOB CANTER
INFORMATION CONCERNING
140-3078

Declassify on: OADR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED ON: 6/28/83

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



Through Liaison it was established that Dr. Jacob Canter is not employed by the Department of State; however, he is a representative of the United States Information Agency (USIA). He left Havana recently and is now assigned to the USIA Headquarters in Washington as a Policy Consultant.

In 1948 the Bureau conducted a Voice of America investigation on Dr. Canter and submitted the results to the Department of State in July, 1948. According to the Bureau's files, on February 17, 1954, the Bureau advised the Department of State that The Honorable Spruille Braden, former Ambassador to Colombia, Cuba, and Argentina, appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee at public session and testified that Dr. Jacob Canter while assigned to Cuba became involved in the Josephine Baker matter and in view of the fact that Miss Baker was known to have Communist connections, the finger of suspicion was pointed at Dr. Canter. The same information was passed on by the Bureau to USIA on April 28, 1954, in view of the fact that Dr. Canter had been transferred to that agency from the Department of State.

Attachment

Hand AG - 9-10-54

1st James G. 9-14-54

NOT RECORDED

SEP 24 1954

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SECRET

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 JES/ldc 10/20/87
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2
DATE OF REVIEW 10/20/87

FILED IN ORIGINAL

Memo to Belmont

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

(b1) [REDACTED] (E)

ACTION:

None. For your information.

(b1) [REDACTED] (E)

✓ 9-9
SECRET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADVISORY BOARD
GROUP (C)
DATE 6-1-81

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

September 14, 1954

DIRECTOR, FBI

64-23812-
DR. JACOB CANTER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~SECRET~~
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In 1945 this Bureau conducted a Voice of America investigation of Dr. Canter and submitted the results to the Department of State in July, 1945. On February 17, 1954, this Bureau advised the Department of State that the Honorable Spruille Braden, former Ambassador to Colombia, Cuba and Argentina, appeared before the Senate Internal Subcommittee at a public session and testified that Dr. Jacob Canter, while assigned to Cuba, became involved in the Josepina Baker matter and in view of the fact that Miss Baker was known to have Communist connections, the finger of suspicion was pointed at Dr. Canter. This information was furnished by Miss Baker to the United States Information Agency on April 20, 1954, in view of the fact that Dr. Canter had been transferred to that Agency from the Department of State.

JAN 19 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED
TIME 11:40 AM
DATE 4-15-54
BY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(b1)



No further action is contemplated by this Bureau concerning this matter and the above is being furnished for your information. The above information has been furnished to the Honorable Sherman Adams at the White House.

1 - Mr. William F. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

101

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RECORDS SECTION

195

- ☐ Name Check Unit-Room 6523
☐ Attention _____
☐ Service Unit-Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Return to _____ Ext. _____

Supervisor

Room

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/11/82 BY SP-5 JCS/STP

- ☐ All References
☒ Subversive References
☐ Main References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☒ Breakdown ☒ Buildup ☒ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT Ernest Hemingway
Address _____

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

RE (71) Date 6/31 Searcher Initial L 28

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

✓ 64-23312
SI Disc. on Rpt. Vol. 1, 446
SI 447, 542
SI D.C. Rpt. Vol. 4--2622
SI D.C. Rpt. Vol. 1, 234
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SI 62-90001-505 Sub. 9
SI 64-23312-14 Sub. 9/1/49
SI 64-27446-227
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SI 65-58367-1
RP 138-70-176, 184

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Robert W. Herring

Supervisor _____ Room _____

By TH Date 7/1 Searcher Initial 24

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

O/P 94-8-350-67 JUL 7

SI 77-2447-9

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SV 100-7061-2305

SV 100-7322-78, 62, 35

SV 100-15252-415, 763

SV 100-16766-77, 75, 20, 18, 2

SV 100-17828-2120

SV 100-36667-8

SV 100-64700-1004, 487, 6, 22

O/P 100-98242-36

O/P 100-142536-75, 12

SV 100-210991-6

O/P 100-339292-25, 1, 4, 4

O/P 100-25279-506

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-228

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Ernest Hemingway

Supervisor

Room

R#

71

Date

7/1

Searcher

Initial

18

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP 100-361251-23
 NP 100-364263-162
 NP 100-370500-48
 S 120-371034-2
 S 100-371065-143
 NP 100-380520-14
 NP 100-415965-3
 NP 105-13267-16
 ST 105-14559-29
 NP 105-26240-1
 NP 105-34021-2
 NP 121-23149-10
 NP 121-23278-267X12
 109-1455-1536
 NP 121-23507-6
 NP 123-2418-19
 NP 123-2500-11-229

CONFIDENTIAL

MAILED

JUL 28 1955

NAME CHECK

(S) OF

DATE

CONFIDENTIAL

July 20, 1955

ERNEST HEMINGWAY
Born: July 21, 1899
Oak Park, Illinois

Summary

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

No investigation pertinent to your inquiry has been conducted by the FBI concerning the captioned individual. However, the files of this Bureau reflect the following information which may relate to the subject of your name check request.

Abraham Lincoln Brigade

The "New York Times" of May 8, 1938, reported that Ernest Hemingway was a contributor to the publication, "Among Friends," a quarterly magazine put out by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The publication was described as being devoted to the Loyalists' cause in Spain and more particularly to the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

(61-7561-218X2)

The "Daily Worker" of February 3, 1939, announced that Ernest Hemingway would speak on February 22, 1939, at a memorial meeting to be held in honor of the men who died fighting in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The "Daily Worker" is an east coast daily Communist newspaper.

(61-7560-1169X2)

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past made available a letter dated June 21, 1939, bearing the letterhead of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade on which the name of Ernest Hemingway appeared as a sponsor.

(61-7559-4982)

The Attorney General has cited the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as being within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Another government agency advised in October, 1941, that the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born held its Fourth Annual Conference in Washington, D. C. on March 2 and 3, 1940, at which circulars were disseminated. These circulars were also disseminated by another individual and Ernest Hemingway is co-chairman for the Committee of Sponsors.

(State Dept 40-1712111) 64-23312-3

Orig. add one to CG
Req rec'd 6/20/55
M. L. Armstrong
(Sent USIA 5/5/54 and OSD on 8/30/49)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

14 JUL 25 1955 F-41

Two copies of this letter
dated 10/14/55 being
forwarded to Army
Office Liaison
10/14/55

200 of the name
index and 200
of the name
index

DECLASSIFIED BY: 6032
ON: 10/14/55

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Tracy
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10/14/55

104

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

American Rescue Ship Mission

The January 16, 1941, issue of the "Daily Worker" published an article bearing the headline: "Hemingway Reaffirms Backing of Rescue Ship Mission." The article quoted a cable received from Hemingway in Havana in which he expressed the sincere hope that a ship would be obtained "as soon as it's humanly possible to do so."

(61-7559 sub A X61-7559-246/X26)

The American Rescue Ship Mission has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

League of American Writers

Volume 401-78 of the Membership Corporation, State of New York, from July 5, 1939, to August 19, 1939, contains the Certificate of Incorporation of the League of American Writers, Inc. Ernest Hemingway, Box 406, Key West, Florida, was listed as a member of the Board of Directors.

The League of American Writers has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 10450. (100-7322-7)

Miscellaneous

A confidential informant who has previously furnished reliable information reported that in September, 1943, Ernest Hemingway was discussing certain newspaper articles which attacked the United States Army for refusing to admit to the Officers' Training School individuals who had fought in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. According to the informant, Hemingway took exception and stated that the United States Army was perfectly justified in the action which was taken inasmuch as each individual who had been refused admission to the Officers' Training School was an out-and-out Communist. (Source SIS-213/104)

(64-23312-10 pg. 3) (Inf. SIS-213) (S) 4

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

105

CONFIDENTIAL

The foregoing information is furnished to you as the result of a request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

Hemingway's Suit

A lot of people in the writing game will understand why Ernest Hemingway has filed suit to prevent Esquire magazine from republishing some of his old stories about the Spanish Civil War. Back in those days, two decades ago, he was a strong supporter of the Loyalists against Generalissimo Franco, and the stories in question reflected his sentiment of that period. But now, even though he still adheres to that sentiment, he apparently wishes he had written them in a different way. Anyhow, he doesn't want to see them in print again in their original form, which makes him not unlike numerous lesser writers who are embarrassed when confronted with certain of their past works that look slightly unpolished or naive in retrospect.

Thus, speaking through his lawyer's brief, in a style not nearly so good as his own, Mr. Hemingway has had this to say: "It is respectfully submitted, and the court well knows, that the passage of time can affect the writings of authors either favorably or unfavorably. . . . Illustrative is the change in attitude of people to writings of men during the time Russia was our ally, to the present attitude of people to such men and their writings now that Russia is perhaps our greatest enemy." This is pretty turgid prose—prose which the Old Master obviously had nothing to do with, and which he has disavowed as a distortion of his own views—but it still makes its poignant point. Quite plainly, like many another literary fellow, Mr. Hemingway feels he has a right to revise some of his earlier pieces in a way designed to make sure that they will never return to haunt him.

However, even though Esquire has bowed to his suit, Mr. Hemingway must reconcile himself to the fact that it is not really possible for him, especially because of his stature, to stop the work of those who will keep on trying to compile and publish everything he has ever said or written. His position in that respect is well summed up in the following lines from an old American versifier:

"Careful with fire," is good advice we know;

"Careful with words," is ten times doubly so.

Thoughts unexpressed naps some—

Lines fall back dead;

But God Himself can't kill them

when they're said.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Adm. file
file
Adm. file

164-23312-A
NOT RECORDED
16 AUG 18 1958

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star *A70* _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date *AUG 11 1958*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/24/79 BY SP-1 BSK/pdw

52 AUG 19 1958

107

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

737.00 / 11-659

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Ambassador MEANA

682
DEC. 40

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

November 6, 1959

DATE

REF -

20 For Dep't Use Only	ACTION ANA-4 REL ID 11/10	IN 20	DEPT. RM/18-2 IRO 8 P.5 PPT-2 54-2 SCA-3 OTHER CIA-10 USIA-10 OSD-4 Army 4 Navy 3 Air-1
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SUBJECT: Ernest HEMINGWAY Gives Views on Cuban Situation

FOUO UNCLASSIFIED

For many years past, perhaps the most famous American resident in Cuba has been Ernest H. Haringray, who has a home in San Francisco de Paula, near Habana, where he spends a large part of his time. Haringray generally lives a retired life there, together with his wife and frequent visitors.

Hemingway returned from a long visit in Spain on November 3, 1959. He was interviewed at the airport by Prrensa Latina, and contrary to his usual custom, made several statements on the local situation and his reaction. Among other things, he said, as quoted by Prrensa Latina:

- 1) His opinion of the Revolutionary Government was unchanged since January,—he supported it and all its acts completely, and thought it was the best thing that had ever happened to Cuba.
- 2) He had not believed any of the information published abroad against Cuba. He sympathized with the Cuban Government, and all our difficulties.
- 3) Hemingway emphasized the our, and was asked about it. He said that he hoped Cubans would regard him not as a Yanqui (his word), but as another Cuban. With that, he kissed a Cuban flag which was nearby. He refused to repeat the gesture for photographers, saying that he "had kissed the flag with sincerity", implying that publicity would cheapen the act.
- 4) Hemingway said he knew nothing about any recent note from the ~~United States~~ Government to the Cuban Government on relations between the two countries. He said that he had come from New York, where they "knew nothing about" Cuba or the world. There all they talk about is Van Doren and the scandal of the TV quiz shows".

(END UNCLASSIFIED) COPY TO THE FBI

BEGIN OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Comment: Hemingway's remarks have been strongly played by Prensa Latina, and given wide publicity locally. It is unfortunate that a person of his position and

POL:JLTopping

25. GP

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INFORMATION COPY

Retain in divisional file or destroy in accordance with GPO

NOT TO BE FILED

Abstract

NOV 16 1959

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NOV 13 1950

OFFICE OF SECURITY

NOT TO BE FILED

NAT. LIT. SEC.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

(Classification)

Page 2 of

End. No.

Dep. No. 682

From Habana

NOV 18 1959

reputation should publicly take a position which displays either (1) strong criticism of his Government and compatriots, or (2) a remarkable ignorance concerning developments in Cuba since the first of the year.

(END OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

For the Ambassador:

Daniel M. Braddock

Daniel M. Braddock
Minister-Counselor

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

REC'D
MESSAGE - C
NOV 18 1959

104

FBI

Date: 1/13/61

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI PERSONAL ATTENTION
 FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS
 RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

ERNEST HEMINGWAY, the author, has been a patient at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, and is presently at St. Mary's Hospital in that city. He has been at the Clinic for several weeks, and is described as a problem. He is seriously ill, both physically and mentally, and at one time the doctors were considering giving him electro-shock therapy treatments.

[redacted] Mayo Clinic, advised to eliminate publicity and contacts by newsmen, the Clinic had suggested that Mr. HEMINGWAY register under the alias GEORGE SEVIER. [redacted] stated that Mr. HEMINGWAY is now worried about his registering under an assumed name, and is concerned about an FBI investigation. [redacted] stated that inasmuch as this worry was interfering with the treatments of Mr. HEMINGWAY, he desired authorization to tell HEMINGWAY that the FBI was not concerned with his registering under an assumed name. [redacted] was advised that there was no objection.

3 - Bureau
 1 - Minneapolis
 WHW:RSK
 (4)

cc - DeLoach

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10/29/79 BY SP-1 BSK/94

JAN 24 1961

52 JAN 31 1961

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CRIME RESEARCH

As Pegler Sees It:

He Was Never A Hemingway Fan

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

IT HAS BEEN my stubborn opinion that Ernest Hemingway was actually one of the worst writers in the English language during his time. It can be conceded that he invented a "style." But to me it was an ugly style, so barren of ordinary literary embellishment or amenity that it was confused and often incomprehensible.



PEGLER

He forswore the familiar "he said" and "he inquired." Things of that kind.

I freely volunteered to another professional writer, that early in Hemingway's fad I found myself thumbing back over half a dozen or more jerks of speech in quotation marks to determine which person was speaking at this moment.

To my comfort, my colleague exclaimed that for the first time in all those years she was emboldened to admit that she, too, had had this problem. Hemingway's dialog, as in "The Killers," made her nervous but she had been ashamed and a little intimidated, too, in her office, a magazine shop, ever to admit her confusion. She would be patronized and ridiculed and probably passed over in the promotions and assignments as being old-fashioned or even ignorant.

I floundered in "The Sun Also Rises" and for years I had a reminder in the back of my intentions to try it again. This time, I would put forth a special effort to follow the meaning.

But eventually I said, "Oh, to Hell with Hemingway and his affectations."

I am a reasonably intelligent reader and if this great artist with his precious "style" could not exert himself to make his meaning clear to me, was I obliged to yield him precious hours out of my life and some precious measure of the measured vision of my eyes as homage to his reputation? Who created that reputation? Book reviewers and sellers.

After all, I had bought his book and had done him the courtesy of reading it. I did not owe him sacrifice to prove that I was equal to his tricky affectation.

He annoyed me also with profanity and vulgarity and when I pointed out that Ring Lardner had never told a dirty story and had shunned mucky stuff on paper, Hemingway's rejoinder did not dispose of Lardner. Hemingway answered that nevertheless people did speak as his characters spoke. True. But so did Lardner's and Lardner's ear for the language of ordinary Americans was as sensitive and true as Hemingway's. However, vulgarity in Hemingway was

Tolson _____
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Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

file 8/9 4227

64-23312

64-23312-A-
NOT RECORDED
JUL 19 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/27/79 BY SP-1 BSK/PLW

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date _____

JUL 17 1961

More than any other writer known in my time, Hemingway was the creature of a clique of acolytes, most of them book reviewers.

The eruption of shaming bubbles which engulfed us when he died was the gaseous emotional reaction of paltry people who thus acclaimed their own otherwise tentative or negative celebrity.

They stand for nothing. And nothing was the great standard which Hemingway had raised and fought for in his noncommittal uprears all those years.

Hemingway's obsession with pugilism as a personal activity was juvenile and brutal.

Professionals never strike a layman and Hemingway was equal to a fairly good professional heavyweight by Gene Tunney's serious opinion. Gene said Hemingway hit him as hard as any other man except Dempsey. Yet this man was a personal, physical bully and his adventures in and around battle, though exciting and dangerous, were only the routine experience of thousands of other men and kids all around him.

He was absolutely destitute of humor and his only affectionate souvenir to us is "Farewell to Arms."

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201

QUENTIN REYNOLDS
201 EAST 70TH STREET
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

January 6, 1964

Dear Edgar:

I'm sure that this is a tempest in a teapot, but [redacted] the enclosed "commemorative" stamp might by implication hurt Ernest's reputation. [redacted] and I knew Hemingway very well and we both knew him as a non-political guy. He owned a house in Cuba, and like most Americans in residence there he hated Batista, and like millions, welcomed anyone who could oust the dictator. He didn't know Castro well; [redacted] he met Castro at a fishing party and talked to him for five minutes - period. He never met him again.

7/18/64
St

(b7c)

[redacted]

They have made a sort of shrine out of the house, [redacted]
That, plus this stamp, is apt to persuade people that Hemingway was a big Castro man, and again by association, a fellow-traveler of some sort. This envelope [redacted] was sent from Havana

you'll notice that this envelope is stamped "Primer Dia" which I suppose means first edition, first issue or first day.

[redacted] we talked it over
all agreed to send the envelope to you.

The damn thing looks as if it had Ernest's sanction of course, it didn't.

112

(b7c)

I hate to bother you with something so trivial
just wanted someone in authority to know the facts in case some
jerk columnist or some communist publication gets hold of it
and uses it to help Castro.
I've just recently moved too and am now
living at 201 East 79th St. (YU B-2070).

I'm sorry about Clyde. Please give him my best when you
see him next. And thanks so much for reading this dreary note
about something that I'm sure won't amount to much.

Very sincerely,

Quent (Reynolds)

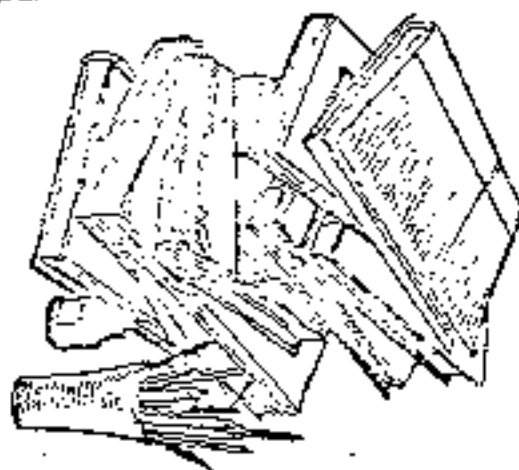
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
FBI
Washington, D.C.

P.S. If you don't need the envelope, could you please
send it back [redacted] has a large file of
Ernest's letters, etc., this might belong there,
but it really isn't important right now.

Return it. See that appro-
priate notation is made in
our files. Knowing Hemingway
and I didn't doubt he had some
compromising leanings. He was a
rough, tough guy always for
the underdog!

10/20/55
10/20/55
10/20/55

Prime Time



Card Mounting



ALL PICTURES OF THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
25,257

January 8, 1964

REC-76# = 23312 - 19

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your letter of January 6th, with enclosure. I can certainly understand Mary Hemingway's concern as well as your own. You may be certain this will be made a matter of official record.

I will give Clyde your message and I know it will cheer him to learn you were thinking of him.

In accordance with your request the envelope you sent is being returned.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar [REDACTED]

MAILED 19

JAN 9 - 1964

COMM-FBI

Enclosure

- 1 - New York - Enclosures (2)
- 1 - Miami - Enclosures (2)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures (2)

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DATE 10/29/79 BY SP-1 BSK/glw

NOTE: [REDACTED] is on the Special Correspondents' List.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JAN 10 1964

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GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32601

DEPARTMENT OF
GERMAN AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

January 14, 1974

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/29/79 BY SP-1 HSK/ghw

Dear Sir:

On December 11, 1973 you wrote to Professor James E. Lyon of our University of Florida Department of German. Your files concerning Bertolt Brecht can be obtained for \$160. Dr. Lyon will obtain letters from Brecht's heirs granting their approval.

Dr. Lyon has asked the University of Florida Libraries to furnish the funds for the purchase of the Brecht xerox. If funds are furnished, may we ask if this material can be placed in our library collection? Will the general public be allowed access to it?

Dr. Lyon and other researchers are very excited about the new sources of information which may be available. We have had requests to inquire about available FBI material on the following:

1. Elizabeth Bentley
2. Whittaker Chambers
3. Ernest Hemingway
4. John Dos Passos

64 23312-

Thank you for any information you can give us in this matter.

Ray Jones
Ray Jones
Social Sciences
Research Librarian

NOT RECORDED
125-EP-4 1974

JAN 28 1974

RJ:ch

ack
1-25-74
D. Williams

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116

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OTHERWISE

January 25, 1974

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON

6393 DET/AL
5-28-81

Mr. Ray Jones
Research Librarian
Department of Reference and
Bibliography
The University Libraries
The University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Dear Mr. Jones:

Your letter of January 14th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry regarding Dr. James K. Lyon's request for information from our files concerning Bertolt Brecht, this Bureau has no objection to the documents we furnish Dr. Lyon becoming a part of your library's collection for the use of the general public.

A review of our indices indicates we have voluminous references on Elizabeth Bentley, Whittaker Chambers, Ernest Hemingway, and John Dos Passos and it will be necessary to review all of these references to assure we identify all of the information pertaining to them. Pursuant to Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 16.9, we are authorized to charge a prescribed rate for furnishing copies of information and the time spent searching and screening our records. Our files concerning the four individuals you mentioned consist of approximately 102,530 pages. Based on a preliminary estimate, we anticipate the cost to process your request to be \$16,300. A 25 percent deposit of \$4,075, payable by check or money order to the Treasury of the United States, will be required to initiate processing; however, payment of the deposit should not be interpreted as a guarantee that you will be furnished all of the material you have requested.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Asst. Dir. _____
Adm. _____
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Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Intelligence _____
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- 1 - Office of The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wamall - Enclosure - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Gebhardt - Enclosure
1 - Bureau 62-115530 (For review)

WJL:lik (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE 1200
JAN 25 1974

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Ray Jones

We extend to you the opportunity to confer with us in an attempt to reformulate your request in a manner which will reduce the fees and still meet your needs.

If you wish to pursue your request, please indicate in writing your willingness to pay fees as high as are anticipated and enclose a deposit as mentioned above. Thereafter, we will acknowledge receipt of your deposit and advise you when we can begin the necessary processing.

Sincerely yours,

G. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing identifiable with correspondent. The main files concerning the individuals concerned are: Elizabeth Bentley - 134-435, 65-56402, 65-6122, 61-6328, and 9-16655; Whittaker Chambers - 65-56402, 74-1333, and 100-25824; Ernest Hemingway - 64-23312 (approximately 400 see references); and John Dos Passos - 97-2497 (approximately 300 see references)

4

U.S. FIRM TO FILM SPECIAL IN CUBA

Castro Asks to Appear in TV Study of Hemingway

Bob Banner Associates, a television production company in Beverly Hills, Calif., has received permission from the Cuban Government to film portions of a television special about Ernest Hemingway in Cuba.

The United States does not maintain diplomatic relations with Cuba, and the move by the Communist Government is regarded as highly unusual by broadcasting industry observers.

The Nobel Prize-winning novelist, who died in 1961, wrote about Cuba and lived there for many years. The special, "The House of Hemingway" will be filmed in part at the author's Cuban home and at some of his favorite island haunts.

Bob Banner Associates received permission to film in the Communist country after a personal telephone conversation between Dick Bicker, producer of the show, and Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, and a two-week visit by Mr. Foster to Cuba.

"It was really very simple," Mr. Foster said. "I placed a long distance call to Castro and, after a brief explanation to our or two aides, the producer found himself speaking to Mr. Castro."

Bob Banner, executive producer of the show, noted that "Hemingway is held in great regard by the Cubans" and that Premier Castro had "personally expressed a desire to make an appearance in the special."

Telegram Arrives

The show has not yet been sold to any television network. Mr. Foster said because he was waiting until he received official confirmation. The confirmation arrived last Friday in the form of a telegram from the Cuban Government.

The 90-minute broadcast is being called an "entertainment documentary" and will include segments devoted to activities that Hemingway enjoyed.

Mr. Foster would like to begin filming in early October in Havana, Cuba — another of the places where Hemingway lived — and then spend the last two weeks of the month in Cuba.

The telecast should be completed by Jan. 1, 1975, and be televised in the fall of 1975, Mr. Foster indicated.

He described the Hemingway home and library as being in excellent condition. "The home is spotless and all the memorabilia are displayed just the way they were left," he said.

In 1961, Mary Hemingway, the author's wife, gave the home to the people of Cuba. She is serving as a consultant to the television project.

The production company is speaking with such screen personalities as Ingrid Bergman, Gene Dietrich and Gregory Peck to appear in the special.

Center to the

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napa

(1) [Signature]

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LCRG (Last)

The Washington Post _____
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Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 8-21-74

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DATE 10/29/79 BY SP-1 DSK/SLW

64-23312-A-
NOT RECORDED
27 SEP 12 1974

File

50 SEP 18 1974 105-240280
CC 100-26567

2 XEROX
2 19

AY
11/2

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *VLM*
FROM : L. B. Nichols

SECRET

DATE: August 25, 1947

SUBJECT:

X *encl (b)(1)* [redacted] called me by reference from the Director's Office. He had been to the State Department and the State Department had said there was nothing against him. He wanted to know if we had anything against him. I told him that the State Department was the place for him to go since he had been there, that they presumably had furnished him the answer. *Handwritten: 7/10/47*

(b)(1) He stated that he expects a violent revolution in Cuba within the next nine months; that Grau will try to maintain himself in power and stop the elections; [redacted]

(b)(1) He stated that he has a lot of contacts and if at any time he can help us he would consider it a privilege to be called upon. He stated he thought one of the real danger spots in Cuba was centered around Ernest Hemingway, who he claimed was responsible for putting Gustavo Lleras on Braden's staff. *Handwritten: 61 R-1*

LEN:abm

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ON 3/17/77

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Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

DATE: April 11, 1955

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: DREW PEARSON BROADCAST
APRIL 9, 1955

Tolson ✓
Boardman ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Nease ✓
Parsons ✓
Rosen ✓
Tamm ✓
Trotter ✓
Wickard ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holloman ✓
Gandy ✓

The following items of possible interest to the Bureau were mentioned by Drew Pearson during his radio broadcast on April 9, 1955:

ITEM:

One of Anthony Eden's first acts as Prime Minister of England was to cable the British Ambassador in Moscow and instruct him to talk with Foreign Minister Molotov about the crisis in Formosa. He asked Russia to restrain the Chinese Reds from attacking Quemoy and Matsu and he promised that the British in turn would work on the United States to avoid any rash action.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

Secretary of Defense Wilson has decided the Navy is a plan to sail the new atomic submarine, "Nautilus," all the way across the Atlantic and return underwater. The Navy planned the gesture to make our enemies think twice but Wilson, for some strange reason, said "No."

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

- cc - Mr. Nichols
- cc - Mr. Boardman
- cc - Mr. Belmont
- cc - Mr. Tamm
- cc - Mr. Boardman
- cc - Mr. Holloman

APB:pjm
(8)

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ITEM:

The Pecton Dickinson Co. Company, East Rutherford, New Jersey, largest manufacturers of hypodermic needles, is still on strike. It may seriously hamper the giving of Salk polio injections to nine million children this spring.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

Rich gold deposits have been discovered under the battlefield where American Marines fought at Guadalcanal.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

The big television networks have been pressuring Senator McNamara of Washington to go slow in his probe of television.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

Out of all the Senate races last November with \$11 million of dollars spent, the FBI has picked Senator McNamara of Michigan, the one lone American Federation of Labor Senator, for investigation. Assistant FBI Director Lou Nichols called on Senator McNamara personally and tried to get him to tell who paid for a certain radio and television broadcast.

COMMENT:

None. Mr. Nichols was telephonically advised of the above item. Current Bureau investigation being conducted regarding contributions by United Automobile Workers of America and statement issued by Senator McNamara on October 22, 1956, (Bufiles 56-1512, 56-1487).

Nichols states that he has contacted Senator McNamara to inform him first of all that we were making the investigation to secure any explanation.

of the contribution which the Senator might care to make. The Senator said he did not know who the contributors were, he did not know the identity of the groups reported in his report of campaign expenditures and the Detroit Office was then requested to secure the information. They were informed that [redacted] prepared the report on campaign expenditures and requested that we interview her. Nichols talked to [redacted] on April 7, who stated his wife was then in Detroit, the papers were locked in a cabinet, they lost the key, he was going to Detroit that night and they would get a key and contact the Detroit Office. It was Nichols' opinion that someone in McNamara's Office no doubt fed this information to Pearson. (b)

This investigation pertains to four television programs wherein the announcement was made that this was a paid "UAW-CIO" political advertisement. This is contrary to the law and the burden is on McNamara to show whether a labor union contributed to his campaign or whether the contributions were by political action committees, which is permissible.

ITEM:

Ex-Governor Alf Landon of Kansas, elder statesman of the Republican Party, made a speech the other day which must have made Harry Truman blink in amazement. Landon described recent victories in the cold war as monumental achievements that can be attributed to the policies first formulated by Truman.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

Next Friday (April 15, 1955), the District of Columbia Committee on Votes for Voteless Washington will make a unique appeal. They will release freedom balloons to the forty-eight states asking that the District of Columbia be given its freedom.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

It's now been three months since the Democrats took control of Congress but not one Democratic investigation of the Senate has amounted to anything or has even gotten underway.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITEM:

We could still be on the brink of war on this Easter week-end. Here are the very latest grave developments:

- (1) Eisenhower appears to be weakening on the Qu-ty and K-tan issue. He is listening more closely to Secretary of State Dulles who wants to defend the Hall

insignificant islands. Inside the National Security Council, Dulles has urged that we stand firm on Quemoy and Matsu but avoid a full-scale war with Red China. The Joint Chiefs of Staff doubt we can do both. Dulles seems to think that, although it may be necessary to bomb the Chinese mainland, the Chinese would sit and take it without getting into war.

(2) Admiral Carney, so recently rebuked by President Eisenhower for his war talk, is making indiscreet remarks again. He is careful not to talk to newspapermen but he boasts openly to his aides that the President now agrees with him on taking a stand on Quemoy and Matsu.

(3) Secret military steps are being taken to prepare for possible action. Two more strategic nuclear warheads have been earmarked for the Far East. The Navy's big carrier, "Midway," is staying in Far Eastern waters and the National Guard has suddenly taken over anti-aircraft here at home.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

NOTE:

Eisenhower has rejected a secret British proposal by which England, Australia and New Zealand would help us defend Formosa if we in turn do not defend Quemoy and Matsu. Britain rejected this plan because the British also proposed a plebiscite on Formosa to determine if Formosans really want Chiang Kai-shek as ruler of the island. Secretary of State Dulles was furious at the plebiscite idea because he knows Chiang Kai-shek will certainly lose the election. Dulles talked it over with Senator Knowland, California, who said he would denounce the British idea on the Senate floor if the White House accepted it.

COMMENT:

None. This is for your information.

ITE:5

The trial of ~~Earl Greenough~~ (Pisasetto), publisher of the "Las Vegas Sun," because he commented on the possibility that Senator McCarthy might be assassinated, seems an interesting (April 18, 1955). It happens that Ernest Burgess, writing in "Look" magazine, went much further than Greenough and said there is nothing wrong with Senator McCarthy that a .50 - gauge rifle would not cure. Attorney General Brownell is going to prosecute one man who commented on danger to McCarthy while ignoring another who went much further. Maybe it is because Brownell does not want to tangle with Eisenhower's very good friend, ~~Alvin~~ ~~Collet~~, publisher of "Look" magazine.

CONST:

None. This is for your information.

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That the new Army Chief of Staff succeeding General
B. H. L. will be General Maxwell Taylor.

From now on, Anthony Eden as Prime Minister of England, will not have anything to do with Secret 207. He will insist on dealing on a higher level in the future - only.

With the United States now very much in need of allies, Asia will largely call the tune on American foreign policy abroad.

That Churchill as a private citizen will go on ahead in endeavor to pave the way for a Big Five Conference which he will not preside as Prime Minister but will find satisfaction of bringing it about.

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Done. This is for your information.